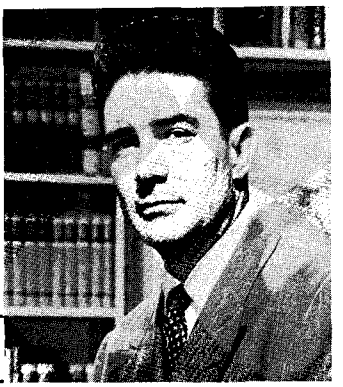
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 5 (Broadcast 441) February 3, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

IMMIGRATION

On July 23, 1963, the late President Kennedy, in a special message to Congress, asked for revision of United States immigration laws, demanding abolition of the National Origin Quota System (the basic feature of our present immigration laws), saying:

"The system is based upon the national origins of the population of the United States in 1920. The use of the year 1920 is arbitrary. It rests upon the fact that this system was introduced in 1924 and the last prior census was in 1920. The use of the national origins system is without basis in either logic or reason. It neither satisfies a national need nor accomplishes an international purpose. In an age of interdependence among nations, such a system is an anachronism, for it discriminates among applicants for admission into the United States on the basis of accident of birth.

"Because of the composition of our population in 1920, the system is heavily weighted in favor of immigration from northern Europe and severely limits immigration from southern and eastern Europe and from other parts of the world . . . ."[1]

On July 24, 1963, United States Senator Philip A. Hart (Democrat, Michigan) introduced (on behalf of himself and 26 other United States Senators) S 1932, which is generally called the Kennedy Bill, because it would accomplish the purposes stated by the late President.[2] Other Bills to change our immigration laws were introduced during 1963, but there was such strong opposition to the Kennedy legislative program that no action on the immigration proposals was taken during the first session of the 88th Congress.

On January 8, 1964, President Johnson (in his State of the Union Message) endorsed the New Frontier immigration objective. On January 13, 1964, the Subcommittee on Immigration of the Senate Judiciary Committee began hearings on pending immigration bills. President Johnson told subcommittee members that he fully supported the Kennedy Bill — S 1932. Witnesses during the first two days of hearings were Senators who sponsor the Kennedy Bill.[3]

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Senator Hart said our present immigration laws were "framed by an irrational element," because they contain a "built-in-bias" — the National Origin Quota System.[4]

Senator Hubert Humphrey (Democrat, Minnesota, co-sponsor of S 1932) claimed that the National Origin Quota System is "predicated upon the theory of a racial or cultural elite," and that it "seeks to maintain some mythical racial and ethnic purity by apportioning immigration visas among the nations of the world in proportion to the ethnic composition of our 1920 population." Senator Humphrey said:

"The sooner we get rid of the nonsensical, outmoded and aristocratic notion that some blood is better than other blood, that some skin is better than other skin, we will be better off. That is the curse of this generation, and it is driving us to a very unfortunate position in world affairs."[4]

Senator Paul Douglas (Democrat, Illinois, co-sponsor of S 1932) called the National Origin Quota System "bigoted." "We should no longer sanction prejudice," Senator Douglas said.[4]

Senator Clair Engle (Democrat, California, co-sponsor of S 1932) said:

"Since 1924 our immigration law has been based on a national origins system which in effect declares that some people are better, on racial grounds, than others . . . .

"The proposed legislation does not let down the bars completely. But it would break the pattern of inconsistency that has limited immigration from southern Europe and Asia. The present law has done untold damage to our country's prestige. It is an affront not only to the emerging nations of Africa and Asia but to such close allies as Italy and Greece."[4]

Senator Claiborne Pell (Democrat, Rhode Island) is a co-sponsor of S 1932 and author of a liberal immigration bill of his own — S 751, which would accomplish the same general purpose as S 1932. S 751 is also under consideration by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration. Senator Pell denounced our present immigration laws as "prejudicial and inequitable," saying:

"Our present immigration laws . . . . say in effect that the Northern European stands considerably higher than the Southern European on the ladder of desirability – and not on the same level on the platform of equality. And when it comes to the Asiatics, even the ladder all but disappears."[4]

The Truth

On the other hand, what is the truth about our immigration laws?

Between 1790 and 1890, 20 million immigrants came to America and pushed across the continent in that miracle of human achievement known as the Westward Movement. More than 16 million of the 20 million came between 1820 and 1890.

We had no immigration barriers against people from any part of the world. America was wide open to all who wanted to come. It happened, however, that most of the immigrants who came to America during that first miraculous century of our national life were of Northern European stock. The men and women who hazarded their all on a voyage into the unknown, and carved a great nation out of a raw wilderness, were largely (over 83%) Germans, Irish, English, French Huguenots, Scotch, Scandinavians, low-landers (Belgian and Dutch), and Welsh.

Life on the American frontier was wild, harsh — often extraordinarily cruel; but the Northern Europeans who came here in the early days of our Republic were not looking for a fat and easy life. They were looking for freedom.

By 1890, the frontier was gone. The great, vacant continent had been explored and made safe. The voyage to America was no longer an adventure into the dangerous unknown; it was a journey to the promised land.

It was then that the flood of immigrants coming to our shores reached the proportions of a tidal wave. The thinly populated nation began to fill up with incredible speed.

By 1900, Americans had begun to worry about the prospect of over-population. A few grew anxious about the added problem of assimilation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Early immigrants from Northern Europe had brought with them some understanding of freedom and some experience in self-government; but vast numbers of later immigrants were from the slums and ghettoes of Southern and Eastern Europe. They were an illiterate, oppressed — often brutalized — people. Many of them came, not determined to help build something from nothing, but hoping to get something for nothing.

Practically every large city in Eastern America developed great unassimilated nationality groups — people who retained the language, the customs, the mores, the outlook of the older societies whence they had come. Some second-generation products of these groups (feeling left out, cut off, and oppressed) became easy prey to racketeers, vice merchants, and subversive agitators.

By 1914, immigration had become a delicate and dangerous problem in the United States. Powerful racial minority groups had become voting blocs which could control venal politicians and thus influence national legislation to serve, not the nation's interest, but their own selfish interests. Anyone who even suggested an immigration policy that might protect America against the limitless millions demanding admission was slandered as a racial agitator.

In the years 1920-21, more than one and a quarter million immigrants entered the United States. A depression hit the nation during this time of adjustment to a peacetime economy; and American soldiers, returning from World War I, found the good jobs taken by the new immigrants. Something had to be done.

America's first comprehensive immigration policy was finally enacted into law in 1924 when the National Origin Quota System was established. Many of our twentieth-century social, cultural, and economic problems could have been avoided if Congress had acted sooner. If Congress had waited much longer to act, our society would have been totally submerged under a vast flood of immigrants from all over the earth. This, indeed, is what has happened in the past to all prosperous societies when the gates were left open to people who had not helped to build, and could not understand, the civilizations they took over.

The immigration law of 1924 was an attempt to control immigration — not only as to quantity, but also as to kind. The quota system, based on the census of 1920, was intended to solve the problem of assimilation. Basically, it worked this way:

If 40 percent of the American population in 1920 were British by origin, then in the future, 40 percent of all immigrants were to be British; if 20 percent were Germans, then in the future only 20 percent of the immigrants could be German; if 20 percent were Irish, then in the future only 20 percent of the immigrants could be Irish; if 5 percent were Italians, then in the future only 5 percent of all immigrants could be Italian — and so on.

The disproportion in percentages was not based on any theories of racial superiority, but on a desire to maintain, as nearly as possible, the population blend which had built the nation.

Here is a table showing national origins of immigrants to the United States since records have been kept (1820). Note that more than 91% of all immigrants from Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, and Latin America came to the United States after 1890:

IMMIGRATION TO U. S. A.

REGION	1820-1890	1891-1950	Total
Northern Europe	12,496,904	6,518,335	19,015,239
Belgium	43,994	126,400	170,394
Denmark	142,537	197,881	340,418
France	366,719	267,088	633,807
Germany	4,505,096	1,743,433	6,248,529
Great Britain	2,756,613	1,630,079	4,386,692
England	1,607,328	1,146,115	2,753,443
Scotland	324,092	425,813	749,905
Wales	31,519	58,084	89,603
Unspecified	793,674	67	793,741
Ireland	3,484,688	1,132,797	4,617,485
Netherlands	100,923	167,696	268,619
Norway and Sweden	925,034	1,118,034	2,043,068
Switzerland	171,300	134,927	306,227
Southern and Eastern Europe	1,230,502	13,175,813	14,406,315
Albania	———	3,788	3,788
Austria-Hungary	434,488	3,737,615	4,172,103
Bulgaria	———	66,231	66,231
Czechoslovakia	———	128,360	128,360
Estonia	———	2,294	2,294
Finland	———	22,096	22,096

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REGION	1820-1890	1891-1950	Total
Greece	2,706	436,875	439,581
Italy	388,586	4,388,298	4,776,884
Latvia	———	4,952	4,952
Lithuania	———	8,899	8,899
Poland	68,462	353,864	422,326
Portugal	36,332	227,135	263,467
Rumania	6,359	151,662	158,021
Russia	256,452	3,087,443	3,343,895
Spain	32,630	140,391	173,021
Turkey	4,487	357,547	362,034
Yugoslavia	———	58,363	58,363
Africa	1,863	31,564	33,427
Asia	302,719	458,591	761,310
Canada	1,047,964	2,129,482	3,177,446
Latin America	132,218	1,417,274	1,549,492
Central America	1,624	69,195	70,819
Mexico	27,032	811,812	838,844
South America	11,030	132,103	143,133
West Indies	92,532	404,164	496,696
Australia-New Zealand	16,939	51,398	68,337[5]

The McCarran-Walter Act

In the 1930's and 1940's, the quota systems were set aside to admit great numbers of political refugees from all over the world. Some of this was achieved by special congressional legislation. Some was accomplished by executive action on the part of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

By the end of World War II, the Soviets were sending communist agents into the United States by the thousands. Large numbers of Soviet agents were smuggled into the United States Zone of Germany where, with the help of communists and their sympathizers in the International Refugee Organization, they were declared victims of the nazis and, as such, given priority visas to the United States.

It was against this background that Congress, in 1947, began an exhaustive four-and-one-half-year study which resulted in the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, our present basic immigration law. President Truman vetoed the Act, but Congress passed it again, by the requisite two-thirds majority in both Houses, thus enacting it into law over the President's veto.[6] The late Francis E. Walter (Democrat, Pennsylvania, co-author of the Act) claimed that more time and careful research went into this law than into any other piece of legislation in the history of Congress. The Act was put through six complete revisions. It codified hundreds of previous immigration enactments into a single law. Yet, those who want to repeal the law denounce it as "hysterical legislation which was rushed through Congress."

The McCarran-Walter Act eliminated any racial, nationality, and religious discrimination that had accrued during the years. It set a top limit of 156,700 a year as the maximum number of quota immigrants who could be admitted; and it divided this number into nationality quotas based on the census of 1920.

The law *was intended to discriminate* against criminals, communists, and other subversives. It requires the careful examination of all persons entering the United States — whether they are coming for temporary purposes or for permanent residence.

Within five days after the McCarran-Walter Act became effective law in 1952, a commission, appointed by President Truman, solemnly reported that it had to be completely rewritten.

Before the law was a year old, the Eisenhower administration by-passed it by ramming through Congress the Watkins Bill, the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which permitted 209,000 refugee immigrants to enter the U. S. from Europe and Asia — this number over and above the 156,700-a-year which the McCarran-Walter Act permitted.[7]

One of the oldest communist fronts in the United States — American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born — works ceaselessly to destroy the immigration barriers by which this nation seeks to protect itself, and so do leading liberals in both major political parties and in the liberal establishment generally. The concerted attack against the McCarran-Walter Act rises in intensity when world events provide pretext or useful propaganda material.

The most recent all-out assault was made following the Hungarian rebellion of 1956. During the year 1956 (according to official Department

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Justice figures), 2,453,337 aliens were admitted to the United States. The annual recorded average of immigrants during the 1890-1914 period, when our nation was swept by a floodtide of immigration, was less than one million. These facts were largely ignored, however. Through the media of mass communication, Americans were bombarded with the idea that America was not opening her arms wide enough to give refuge to freedom-loving Hungarians; that we were being stingy and selfish about admitting oppressed people while the rest of the world, less able to help, was being generous; and that we should, therefore, remove our national shame by throwing open the doors.

On January 21, 1957, a group of liberal Democrats in the House proposed a major revision of the McCarran-Walter Act. Vice President Nixon made a quick trip to the Austrian border and came back with a report "that the people who had fled from Hungary were largely those who had been in the forefront of the fight for freedom," and that "the countries which accept these refugees will find that, rather than having assumed a liability, they have acquired a valuable national asset." On January 31, 1957, President Eisenhower asked Congress for liberalizing revisions of the McCarran-Walter Act. The Eisenhower proposals were essentially the same as those made by liberal Democrats 10 days before — about the same as those contained in the Kennedy Bill of 1963-64.

It was obvious to any thoughtful person that all people who had fled from Hungary were not, as Nixon reported, "those who had been in the forefront of the fight for freedom." The rebellion in Hungary continued for some time, and with great vigor, after the refugees had fled. If all refugees had been leaders, the rebellion would have collapsed when they left. Many of the so-called refugees were communist spies, saboteurs, and agitators, under orders to come to the United States as refugees. Many others, who were not Soviet plants, were individuals who never raised a hand against communism in Hungary, but who ran out on the battle for freedom, taking advantage of an opportunity to come to prosperous America where, they imagined, the living would be easy.

Current Themes

Facts and logic so belied the propaganda that the 1957 effort to undermine the McCarran-Walter Act failed. When President Kennedy renewed the effort in 1963, he made his appeal against the backdrop of world-wide racial unrest and violence. What will the colored people of the world think of us if our immigration policies discriminate against them? President Kennedy also insinuated the theme that we *need* immigrants from all over the world. President Johnson follows the Kennedy line precisely. In his State of the Union Message (January 8, 1964), President Johnson said:

"We must also lift by legislation the bars of discrimination against those who seek entry into our country, particularly those with much-needed skills and those joining their families.

"In establishing preferences, a nation that was built by the immigrants of all lands can ask those who now seek admission: 'What can you do for our country?' But we should not be asking: 'In what country were you born?'"[8]

It is a strange commentary on the educational institutions and industrial training establishments of the United States to imply that we need to import skilled workers.

Robert C. Alexander, former Deputy Director of the State Department's Visa Office, estimates that the Kennedy Bill (S 1932) presently under consideration would increase immigration into the United States to approximately 1 million persons a year.[9] What will that do to our unemployment problem? Senator Wayne Morse estimates that 90,000 new jobs need to be created every week to compensate for automation and the growth in our own population.[10] The Department of Labor estimates that 4,800,000 Americans are presently unemployed, and that automation alone will swell this number to almost 15 million by 1968.[11]

In the face of such conditions, it is madness to consider bringing in a million aliens a year, a preponderance of whom will be from low-wage, underdevoloped countries.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From 1948 to 1962, the population of Africa increased 57%; of Latin America, 57%; of Asia, 53%. World population in that period increased 37%. The population of the United States increased 26%. The United States, covering about 7% of the earth's land surface, cannot possibly relieve population pressures in the rest of the world. We will destroy ourselves if we try.

A heavy inflow of immigrants will aggravate our problems of unemployment and over-population; will inflame the "race problem"; and will do great damage to our internal security. It is well known that Soviet Secret police operate in the United States under United Nations cover.[12] They harass immigrants and aliens who have relatives behind the iron curtain, blackmailing many of them into serving the communist conspiracy. One way to alleviate this problem is to make our immigration laws more selective and restrictive than they are now.

The McCarran-Walter Act permits a maximum of 156,700 quota immigrants per year to enter the United States, but the law has special provisions for non-quota immigrants. In the ten-year period, 1952-1962, quota immigrants to the United States totaled 934,509; but 1,664,750 non-quota immigrants entered.[13] These facts give credence to the statement of Archibald Roosevelt (son of the late Theodore Roosevelt) who, in testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee (November, 1956), said that the McCarran-Walter Act *should be tightened further, not liberalized.*

What To Do

If you are concerned about this problem, you should write to the United States Representative from your district and to both United States Senators from your state, urging them to vote against any attempt to liberalize the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. You should write to Senator James O. Eastland (Democrat, Mississippi, Chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee) voicing opposition to all pending immigration Bills, especially S 747, S 751, and S 1932. Mail to U. S. Representatives can be addressed to them at the House Office Building, Washington, D. C. Mail to U. S. Senators can be sent to the Senate Office Building.

In addition to this, you should make maximum effort to get others to write. If your acquaintances do not know anything about the immigration problem, help educate them. We must let Congress know that the public positively does not want our immigration barriers lowered.

Assassination Sequel

From the January, 1964, newsletter of U. S. Representative Richard L. Roudebush (Republican, Indiana):

"It was quite interesting to note in the Jack Ruby bail bond hearing in Dallas the testimony revealed Ruby had visited Communist Cuba in 1959 trying to sell jeeps to Castro, and Ruby's father was a native Russian who had served in the Russian Army. Congress . . . is making no independent investigation . . . but is awaiting the report of the Presidential commission . . . . Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Warren, chairman of the commission, has . . . announced . . . that he intends to conduct all hearings on the assassination behind closed doors and said he doubts that all of the testimony will ever be made public. Warren also refused to disclose who the witnesses will be . . . . There is no reason for making these hearings ultra-secret, and to withhold any of the testimony from the public is unthinkable . . . . Chief Justice Warren is wrong to assume the role of censor over what the citizens of this nation are to be told or not told about the slaying of their Chief Executive. If Warren carries out his plans for secrecy, I certainly believe the entire episode should be looked into by Congress at *public* hearings."

For The Record

In the July 22, 1963, issue of this *Report,* I quoted remarks attributed to Israel Cohen, a communist in England, outlining, in 1912, a communist program of racial agitation in the United States. I took the information from Page 7633 of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the June 7, 1957 (daily) *Congressional Record,* remarks of U. S. Representative Thomas G. Abernethy (Democrat, Mississippi). I was subsequently advised that Mr. Abernethy got the quotation from a letter-to-the-editor in a Washington newspaper, and that a more authentic source could not be found. I have tried in vain (through libraries in the United States and in Europe) to identify the "Israel Cohen" in question.

I therefore apologize to readers of this *Report* for having published an item that I cannot authenticate.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Text of the President's Proposals to Liberalize Immigration Statutes," *The New York Times,* July 24, 1963, p. 12

(2) The Kennedy Bill (S 1932), introduced July 24, 1963, by U. S. Senator Philip A. Hart, would:

—alter the National Origin Quota System gradually, abolishing it at the end of 5 years;

—increase the number of quota immigrants to 165,000 a year;

—permit the President to redistribute up to 50% of unallocated and unused quotas each year;

—give the Attorney General broad powers to waive mental and physical requirements with regard to relatives of aliens already in the United States;

—give the Attorney General and a special seven-member Immigration Board broad powers to allocate immigration quotas and to admit non-quota immigrants who "will further the policy of the United States to secure the immigration of persons of high skill, education, or training, or who are capable of performing specified functions for which a shortage of employable, willing persons exists in the United States."

(3) The following is a complete list of United States Senators sponsoring S 1932:

Birch Bayh (D., Ind.), Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.), Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (D., Penna.), Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), Clair Engle (D., Calif.), Hiram L. Fong (R.,Haw.), Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.), R. Vance Hartke (D., Ind.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), Daniel K. Inouye (D., Haw.), Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.), Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R., Calif.), Edward V. Long (D., Mo.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.), Frank E. Moss (D., Utah), Edmund S. Muskie (D., Me.), Gaylord A. Nelson (D., Wisc.), Maurine B. Neuberger (D., Ore.), John O. Pastore (D., R.I.), Claiborne Pell (D., R.I.), William Proxmire (D., Wisc.), Abraham A. Ribicoff (D., Conn.), Hugh Scott (R., Penna.), Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D., N.J.) and Stephen M. Young (D., Ohio).

(4) Statements by U. S. Senators appearing before the Senate Immigration Subcommittee are taken from complete texts obtained from the Subcommittee and from *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report,* January 17, 1964, p. 113.

(5) Table compiled from *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961 Edition, Volume 27, pp. 336-41

(6) "Immigration and Nationality Act," *Congressional Quarterly Almanac for* 1952, pp. 154-60

(7) "Refugees," *Congressional Quarterly Almanac for* 1953, pp. 242-6

(8) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report,* January 10, 1964 pp. 47-8

(9) "Why Mutilate Our Immigration Policy," by Robert C. Alexander, *Report to America,* American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Washington, D. C., September 1963, pp. 1-3

(10) *Congressional Record* (daily), July 10, 1963, p. 11721

(11) "Automation — Big Labor Hunts for the Hard Answers," by Keith Wheeler, *Congressional Record* (daily), July 15, 1963, pp. 11867-70

(12) "A Variety of Red Spy Networks Cover U. S.," by Henry J. Taylor, *The Los Angeles Times,* October 21, 1962; *The Episode of the Russian Seamen,* Report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, May 12, 1956, 21 pp.

(13) "Representative Francis E. Walter: A Great American," by the Most Reverend Edward E. Swanstrom, *The Brooklyn Tablet,* July 4, 1963, as reprinted in *Congressional Record* (daily), July 11, 1963, pp. A4356-7

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

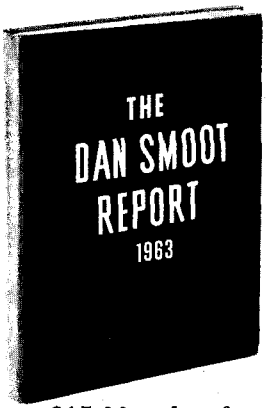
If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely -- by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Now Available in its First and Only Printing . . . .

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT ... BOUND VOLUME IX (1963)

This one-volume collection of all 52 issues of the *Report* published in 1963 (with complete Index and copious footnotes) is a compilation of research material not available from any other source.



BOUND VOLUME IX . . . $10.00

Size: 8½ x 10¾

Binding: maroon fabrikoid, with gold lettering (matches editions of previous years).

Contents: over 400 pages of research and analyses, Table of Contents, complete Index and Footnotes.

Price: a $15.00 value for . . . . $10.00 (Texas residents add 2% sales tax). Postage prepaid.

A chronological account and analysis of a historic political year, the 1963 Bound Volume is an invaluable record of the past and guide for the future. Students and advocates of American constitutional principles will need this reference volume often during the 1964 election year . . . In addition to tabulations of votes in the 88th Congress and a reprinting of Dan Smoot's annual Christmas message, *The Hope of the World,* the 1963 Bound Volume contains discussions on:

Urban Renewal ** The Alliance For Progress ** Taxes ** The United Nations ** China, Africa and Laos ** Disarmament ** The Civil Rights Program ** Foreign Aid and Trade with Russia ** World Court ** Socialism in the U.S. ** The Assassination and National Reaction ** Lee Harvey Oswald.

PLEASE NOTE

Copies of the Bound Volume for 1962 are still available, priced at $10.00. Editions for previous years are sold out.

Since the 1963 Bound Volume is in limited supply and will not be reprinted, orders will be filled on a first-come, first-paid basis.

Please Use Order Form Below

Your Name:

Your Address:

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT
P. O. BOX 9538
DALLAS, TEXAS 75214

.....COPIES BOUND VOLUME VIII (1962) — $10.00 each*

.....COPIES BOUND VOLUME IX (1963) — $10.00 each*

.....Check enclosed

(*$10.20 each for orders in Texas for Texas delivery)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED